POPULAR NEGRO SOLDIERS.

STORIES OF THEIR BRAVERY AT SAN JUAN TOLD IN CAMP WIROFF.

Wen the Title of Colored Rough Riders by a Gallant Charge to Ald Roosevelt's Men
One Company Went Into Battle Singing Others Danced While Halted Under Fire.

CAMP WIROFF, Aug. 20.-No regiments here speamped are more popular among the soldiers than the two colored cavalry regiments, the Ninth and Tenth regulars. They are quiet, well-mannered, cheerful fellows, these negro troopers, and far sooner than any of the other Cuban veterans they have recovered their spirits and vitality after the campaign. In an encampment made up chiefly of the sick and half sick, it is inspiriting to meet on the road a group of these soldiers jogging along in lively conversation, their white teeth gleaming in smiles. As to their abilities in battle but one opinion is expressed here, and almost invariably in the same words:

"Those colored chaps fought like devils." Many are the stories of their prowess, told by the men of the other regiments. A company of the Tenth went into action singing. Two men of another company enlivened their comrades during a very trying halt under fire by executing a double-flop dance, to which the whole company began presently to clap out the ame; their officers, meanwhile, being wisely bilind and deaf to these rather unusual tactica. The rough riders are enthusiastic over the Ninth Regiment. When Roosevelt's men had made their rush up San Juan Hill they found themselves in a very bad position, pressed by a superior force of the enemy on both flanks and in front. It is generally admitted that they could not have held their position but for the splendid charge of the black men to their support. After the worst of the fighting was over. rough rider, finding himself near one of the colored troopers, walked up and grasped his hand, saving:

"We've got you fellows to thank for getting us out of a bad hole."

"Dat's all right, boss," said the negro, with a broad grin. "Dat's all right. It's all in de fam'ly. We call ouahselves de colored rough

"It was a matter of considerable doubt," an officer of the regular infantry says, "whether the colored troops would acquit themselves well. We of the army knew them to be good Indian fighters, but this Cuban business was no more like Indian fighting than a game of marbles is like billiards. Probably it was because I'm from the South that I didn't think much of the colored regiments, but having seen those fellows in action I've changed my mind completely. They were the best, the readiest, the most cheerful, and, I believe, the deadliest fighters in the war. In the charge up the hill a volunteer who had got separated from his company and who looked pretty badly rattled got caught in the rush and carried along. A big fellow behind him kept spurring him on and trying to encourage him, but the man was badly rattled and tried to get away. That settled him with the troopers, who be gan to guy him, asking his name and address for purposes of identification, and assuring him that he would be readily distinguished among the other dead on account of his color. Presently a Mauser bullet clipped the sleeve of the man next to him. The trooper turned to the volunteer.

'Honey, day builet was a-callin' youah name, shuah,' he said.

"They tell me that the volunteer finally plucked up his spirits and fought so well that the negroes assured him that in the next battle he'd be an honor to any regiment. One thing I noticed about the negro troopers was that they evinced less inclination to duck when the bullets whistled over them than the other soldiers showed. A Sergeant explained it to me this way:

'W'en de bullet go along it say, "Pi-yi-yi! Pi-yi-yi!" Nobody ain' goin' to min' dat. But de shrappel dat's different. Dat say, "Oo-oo 00-00: I want yeh, I want yeh, I want yeh, mah honey!" Dat's w'at makes a man's head kindah shrink like between his shouldahs."

"However, I didn't see any shrinking that could be identified as such among those men. There wasn't an instant during the fighting that they didn't look as if they were in the very place of all places on earth where they most wished to be.'

At present the colored men are assiduously sultivating the gentle arts of peace. Every night they sit outdoors and sing. The Ninth men staked out a baseball diamond on the flat near the Life Saving station this morning and played a most tumultuous game of ball, which would have resulted more definitely if in the hird inning the runs hadn't piled up so high that the scorer collapsed with exhaustion and fell asleep. As no two of the players agreed on the score, the game was declared "no contest." and will be played off at a future date Tenth Cavalryman who has his guitar with him is the centre of a large audience every afternoon, and he is hustling around trying to persuade some of the banjo and mandolin players to beg or borrow instruments which can be sent to them here, so that he can get up a string orchestra. Certain sportsmen of the Ninth have organized cross-country hunts after the frog, which abounds in the marshes. They stalk him to his lair and then swat him with the unpoetic but substantial club, whereupon he croaks his last croak and renders up his muscular legs to make a dainty feast. Two hunters who beat along the little stream flowing back of the Signal Corps yesterday afternoon bagged no less than forty-seven batrachians, not counting six toads, which they killed by mistake. On the whole, the colored soldiers are getting more out of camp life than any one eise in the place.

At the Signal Corps encampment the men are At the Signal Corps encampment the men are ehuckling quietly over an incident of discipline which occurred yesterday. There is a young Westerner in the corps who would be regarded with more favor if he didn't boast so much. He is known as the biggest eater and the greatest talker in the camp. Perhaps it was the ozone in the air yesterday that inspired him with a notion that he was a little too good to work. Anyway, when his Sergeant ordered him to get to work with a spade, post-hole digsing being the crder of the day, he decined without thanks.

"What: You won't obey the order?" said the Sergeant.

No.1 won't," said the private. "That isn't my work."

Now the Signal Corps has done probably twice as much work as any other body of men in this camp, and it has stood not upon the order of its performance, but has just gone alread and necombished whatever was necessary. This has nee astifated all sorts of labor by all the men, and, as likely as not, one would see a killed electri inn engaged in the graceful pastime of breaking rocks, while a college-bred draughtsman was helping the carpenter to saw wood or the wagonmen to care for their mules. There had been some grumbling, for all solders grumble, but it wasn't of the kind that impseded progress, and whatever task was set before the Sanai Corps men was done in a manner which has commanded the admiration of every officer in camp. Therefore the Seriestic the structual treach of discipling.

You mean to tell me you won't dig that post

"Not on your life," said the youth. "I didn't all right. I'll put you be to be a life."

fantly.
Calling three men, the Sergeant ordered them to take the obdurate soldier to the guardhouse. This was a puzzier, for there wasn't any guardhouse, but the Sergeant indicated a tent on the end of the line. It was the latention to keep the man there about fifteen minutes and then lot him go. The detail of three solemnly marched their man to the tent, tied the flaps and quietly retired. The bergeant sat down and looked at his watch. In just six minutes there came a plaintive ist six minutes there came a plaintive from the tent 'ev you fellows! One of you come here, you, please."

the private was released. There is a post maintained discipline of the Signal

from the shore proved productive of very small flah for the frying pan, so some of the progressive spirits built a raft, which they poled out into the middle to fish from. To be sure, the raft had the peculiarity of sagging down at one end or the other and immersing the navigators, but otherwise it was a highly satisfactory contrivance. Its motive power was a pole, operated by a man in a bathing suit, or less, and it revolved slowly as it progressed.

Nautical genius was not satisfied with the

contrivance. Its motive power was a pole, operated by a man in a bathing suit, or less, and it revolved slowly as it progressed.

Nautical genius was not satisfied with the construction of this craft, and a committee of old saits decided on a boat which should be the wonder of nations. It took a week to build it, the material being beards from old packing cases. When it was done it looked like a cross between a beenlock coffin and an elongated washtub. Its constructors, after twice sinking in it, got it into condition so that it would float, rigged up some oars with nails for tholepins, solemnly christened their craft The Dubby breaking a whiskey bottle over its prow—the bottle was empty, it being considered ainful to waste whiskey in this camp—and challenged any other boat on that body of water to a regutat for the championship of Camp Wikoff, and a converted tomato can, which was to be ruitably engraved as a tropby. This challenge gave rise to another syndicate, which invented a ship unique in the annals of seamanship. Its main supports were two packing boxes tightly calked, over which was built a platform. I was exploited as the fin-keel, whaleback, solf-rightling, twin-screw, double-action, ple-rater catamaran, and its name was Onthebum. A race was speedily arranged between The Dub and Onthebum, over a carefully staked course of 100 yards, and money, much money, considering that the paymaster hadn't been around, was staked on the result. When the racers came out it was discovered that an extra pair of oars had been put in The Dub, while its rival, the ple-rater, was navigated by four men, two oarsmen, a poler, and a balance man, who stood up on the prow to keep the stern from going under. Truth is mighty and will prevall; therefore, it must be stated that the race was not an unqualified success. It would have been, doubtless, but for some unlooked-for incidents, such as the pole of the Onthebum's poleman getting stuck in the mud and compelling that salior to step off after it, where upon the erace and sid o

Possibly fifty men were crowded into the little open shanty restaurant which is known through the camp as Hungry Joe's. It was 7 o'clock in the evening, and the flaring gasoline lamps threw into bold relief against the background of rough boards the blue fiannel shirts of rough riders and negro cavalrymen, the canvas coats of some of the other cavalrymen, the loose shirts and slouch hats of a few civilians, and the worried faces of Hungry Joe and his assistants, who were trying to keep up with the rush of orders and were raking in money over the linoleum-covered tables. The air resounded with cries:

"Got any lemon pie?" How much are your canned reaches?" "Hey chef, put a steak on the broil. "All out of butter; take some sait." "Eggs? Who said eggs? All the heis on Long Island have struck." "Here y'are; here y'are; three more drinks of milk left. Who wants 'em?" "Pass over the three." "Say, here's a guy wants to know if you got chicken. He thinks he's in a hotel." Pass that pepper, partner. I need something hot. "Ain't got any boer, hey? What you runnin, a prayer meetin."

Sights and sound suggested the furthest outskirts of the ream of divilized men. Said one

prayer meetin?"
Sights and sound suggested the furthest outskirts of the realm of civilized men. Said one
of the civilians to the three who were eating with him:

If you were suddenly transplanted into this scene without knowing anything of the locality, where would you suppose you had land-

"The Klondike," answered all three unani-

The klondike, answered all three unant-mously.

Yesterday the Post Office was closed and there was grief in the ranks, for the mail is, next to the possibilities of incoming express packages, the grand and important event of the day here. But even Post Office men have to rest sometimes, and if ever men needed rest the employees in the Camp Wikoff office need it. Not once, in a generation would it happen that a small Post Office like the one here would be called jupon to assume the work of mail distribution equal to that of a city. That is what has happened here. Owing to the exigencies of the camp the mail matter handled here is considerably in excess of that in a city with a population equal to that of this encampment. The Post Office men had, nothing better than a car to work in at first. They put up rough counters at each end, improvised mail boxes, fixed up a letter drop with a dry goods box for receptacle, and went into a first class Post Office business with less than fourth class facilities. Nobody but the men themselves knows how constantly they had to hustle. They did hustle, and that cheerfully. They have been uniformly patient and polite and helpful, and in such a place as this that means a great deal to the soldiers, for a little carelessness could easily work havoc with the mails.

soldiers, for a little carelessness could easily work havoc with the mails.

Now they have a Post Office building, which may be lacking in architectural beauty, being built of rouch hemlock boards, but it is a great improvement from the standpoint of utility over the car. It has deep shelves at which the soldiers can write letters, two letter drops, a grating in front of the employees, a counter big enough for mail reception, stamp selling and money order business, and space enough for the mail bags. As a consequence the mail distribution is quicker than before, and everything is running smoothly. There is one steady demand which the department rules forbid the employees to supply; the demand for maemployees to supply; the demand for ma terial on which to write. Writing paper it mighty scarce in this camp, and the letter sheet, the use of which the Government dis ontinued, would be a boon at this Post Office

A Captain and a Chaplain, riding down to the noon train to-day, met an official of the Young Men's Christian Association, who has been at work here for several days. They reined up and bade the Y. M. C. A. man good morning. "I would like to ask you, sir," said the Captain, in precise tones, "If you favor Sunday baseball?"

tain, in precise tokes, it for the civilian, "what ball?"

"My dear sir." exclaimed the civilian, "what a question! Certainly not."

"Then why, may I sak, do you foster it?"

"I? Foster the breaking of the Sabbath?
I don't understand you."

"It is perfectly simple," put in the Chaplain.
"Your association, on the otherwise excellent work of which I congratulate you heartily, brought down here a number of bats and balls, which were given to the regiments, I believe." which were given to the regiments, I believe."
"That is very true, sir, but."
"One moment, if you please. I have learned
that most of them were distributed on Satur-

An expression of dismay appeared upon the Y. M. C. A. man's face.
"And if that is not inciting the A. man's face.
if that is not inciting the soldiery to
baseball. I don't know what is," said

Sunday basetall. I don't know what is," said the Captain.

Then they rode on, leaving the association man looking so rule in that their hearts were melted. At the station, they took the story of their little look to The Sun man.

"And if you mention the matter in your paper," said the Chapiain, "you might say, without using my name, that the basetall playing yesterday probably did the men almost as much good—almost, I say—as the church services. That's unofficial, you understand; entirely unofficial," in a monoid and the Chapiain got aboard. As the cars moved out he lifted his window, put his head out and called:

"By the way, you might cross that almost out."

CAMP ALGER TROOPS MOVING.

101 Sick Men of the C5th New York Start for Buffalo-The Regiment to Follow.

DUNN LORING, Va., Aug. 20 .- The movement of troops from Dunn Loring to Camp Meade has at last begun. There are eight regiments here, comprising the First Division of the Second Army Corps. The plan of the division commander, Gen. Corbin, was to have the first and second battallous of the Sixty-fifth New York moved to-day, but the order from the War Department this morning, directing that the destination of the regiment be changed from Camp Meade to Buffalo, necessitated a rearrangement of the programme for the movement. The Twelfth Pennsylvania Regiment was hurriedly substituted for the two battallers of the Sixty-fifth and left Dunn Loring at o'clock for the Pennsylvania camp. The Sixtyfifth will not be sent to Buffalo until Wednesday, as it is necessary that they turn over to the Government all of their field and garrison equipment before going to their point of muster. The remaining troops will be hurried muster. The remaining troops will be hurried as fast as possible to the new camp.

Major Howard, the chief Quartermaster of the Second Army Corps, reached Dunn Loring this morning for the purpose of personally supervising the work of transporting the troops. He speaks highly of the camp site at Middle-town, Fa, and is of the opinion that none of the inconveniences that existed at Camp Alger will be felt. A hospital train, furnished at the expense of the Goversment, left camp this afternoon at 4 o'clock with 101 sick and convalencent soldiers of the Sixty-Rith New York, who were taken to Fuffalo. The train had a Puiman sleeper and dining car, and six nurses and five surgeons accompanied the boys to attend to their wants. Chaplain Fisher of the regiment also accompanied them.

Private Gorman's Attempt at Saicide Suc cessful.

FORT ADAMS, R. I., Aug. 20.—Private Peter J. Gorman, Company D. Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn, who cut his throat, died at 4 colock this afternoon.

SICKNESS IN PORTO RICO.

ALL TROOPS THAT CAN BE SPARED ARE ORDERED HOME.

The Sanitary Condition Threatens to Be as Serious as at Santiago-Congressman Wadsworth Reports That 10 Fer Cent. of the Men Arc Sick, Many with Malarial and Typhoid Fevers-No Yellow Fever.

WARRINGTON, Aug. 29 .- An order was sent from the War Department this afternoon to Major-Gen. Miles directing that all the troops which can possibly be spared from garrison duty in Porto Bico be sent to the United States. rithout delay. The order is significant from the fact that instructions were sent to Gen. Miles several days ago directing that a number of regiments which the Administration had deeided to muster out of the service be sent home at once. The Administration is now alarmed by reports recently received in regard to the health situation in Porto Rico. The offi-cials have heretofore been very reticent on the subject and an effort has been made to prevent the publication of alarming reports in the hope of avoiding further possibility of criticism of the army administration. The War Department now admits, however, that there is sickness among the troops in Porto Rico.

Representative Wadsworth of New York was n Washington to-day, having arrived at Newport News yesterday on the auxiliary naval vessel Mayflower from Porto Rico. He had previously visited Santiago, and was therefore able to compare the conditions existing in Cuba and Porto Rico. He called on the Secretary of War this afternoon and told him that the sanitary situation in Gen, Miles's army was alarming, and that it was a question of only a few days before the epidemic of disease among the troops would be as serious as it was at Santiago. Mr. Wadsworth said that when he left the island, last week, the sickness was increasing rapidly. Fully 10 per cent, of the men were sick, he said, many of them with malarial and typhoid fevers. The only fact which made the situation less alarming than at Santiago was that Gen. Miles's command was free from yellow fever. The men, as a rule, had no shelter except small tents, and these afforded little protection from the terrific rains which fell nearly every day. Scarcely a night passed in which the soldiers were not drenched to the skin by the sudden tropical showers, the like of which no one who has never been outside of

the United States knows anything about.

Mr. Wadsworth said that when he left Porto Rico Gen. Miles expected to leave for the United States very soon. The commanding General had expected to leave some time before, but awaited the arrival of Mrs. Miles, Then he was detained a few days longer by business of the army.

The New York cavalry troops have been ordered home without waiting for their horses to be put aboard the transports, in order to facilitate the withdrawal of the men from the island.

THE RECEPTION TO TROOP C. Committee Named at a Meeting in Brooklyn Yesterday Afternoon.

committee Named at a Meeting in Brook in National Agrantine to the State of the Sta

Regiment U. S. Infantry: Major Sprague Winehester, Surgeon, Fifth Regiment, U. S. Infantry; Major John S. Harding, Ninth Pennsylvania Infantry: Capt. Thomas R. Biddle, Fourth Ohio Infantry: First Lieut, Hugh Bancroft, Adjutant, Fifth Massachusetts Infantry: First Lieut, Anthony F. Machold, Third Penn-

First Lieut. Anthony F. Machold. Third Pennsylvania Infantry: Second Lieut. Kinney Funk. Fourth Ohio Infantry.

The resignation and subsequent discharge of Capt. Juan U. Hart. First Regiment U. S. Volunteer Infantry, is revoked. Capt. Hart will report to the Adjutant-General of the army.

Major Frank E. Nye. Commissary of Subsistence, is relieved from further duty at Chattanooga. Tenn. and will proceed, with his elerks, to Huntaville, Ala., to purchase and ship subsistence supplies at the subsistence depot at that place, and while on such duty shall have the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

NO VISITORS ON THE WARSHIPS. They Delayed the Work of Getting the Ves-

sels Ready for Dry Dock-Sampson Back. The visitors to the Brooklyn Navy Yard were disappointed yesterday, for orders had been issued to keep them off the war vessels, as it delayed the work of getting them ready for dry dock. The work of lightening the Iowa was continued yesterday and her 12-inch shells were taken out of the magazines. It is expected that the Iowa will go into dry dock

expected that the Iowa will go into dry dock to-morrow.

Bear Admiral Sampson visited the yard yesterday and went directly to the flagship New York, where he remained all day. He expects the New York to go into dry dock in a few days. The New York is lying at the Cobb Dock pustahend of the receiving ship vermont.

The ammunition supply boat Amenia arrived at the yard yesterday.
Cant. Elliott of the Marine Corps arrived at the yard yesterday and reported to Rear Admiral Bunce. Capt. Elliott commanded the first detachment of marines that landed at Guantanamo Bay from the Panther.

Movements of Naval Vessels. WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—These movements of

warships are reported:

Arrived-At Provincetown, Aug. 26, Seminole: Vine yard Haven, Aug. 27, Seminole: Provincetown, Aug. 24, Montauk; Vincyard Haven, Aug. 27, Montauk; Provincetowe, Aug. 27, P.scataqua: Port Royal, Aug. 27, Hercules: Catmanera, Aug. 27, Nashville: Brooklyn, Aug. 27, New York and Armeria: Charleston, Aug. 27, Mayfower; Delaware Breakwater, Aug. 27, Nahant; Norfolk, Aug. 27, Viking; Peri Tampa, Aug. 27, McLane; Fort Mouroe, Aug. 27, Stranger and Leyden; Tompkinsville, Aug. 28, R-solute and Yale; Hong Rong, Aug. 28, Raleigh and Olympia; Port Tampa, Aug. 28, Princeton: Fort Monroe, Aug. 28, Dixie: Aug. 29, Dorothea: Washington, Aug. 29, stylph; Montank, Aug. 2s. Yosemite: Persacola, Aug. 2s. Passate and Tacoma; Boston, Aug. 2s. Solace; Fall River depot, Aug. 2s. Prairie; Norfolk, Aug. 2s. Sulace; Fall wainer, Newport, Aug. 2s. Justin and Vesuvins.
Salled—From tamaners for Forco Rice, Aug. 2s. Seminole intertum for Vineyard Haven, Aug. 2s. Seminole: Fromtestown for Vineyard Haven, Aug. 2s. Seminole: Fromtestown for Vineyard Haven, Aug. 2s. Seminole: Provincetown for Vineyard Haven, Aug. 2s. Seminole: Provincetown for Vineyard Haven, Aug. 2s. Seminole: Fromtestown for New London, Aug. 2s. Montauk: Provincetown for Leasue Island, Aug. 2f. Piscatagus and Lehight Norfolk for Fort Monroe, Aug. 2s. Leyden; Brooklyn for Boston, Aug. 2f. Uneas; Southport for Octaooke Inlet, Aug. 2f. Gwm. Portsmouth for Tompkinsville, Aug. 2s. Celtic: Brooklyn for Tompkinsville, Aug. 2s. Celtic: Brooklyn for Tompkinsville, Aug. 2s. Paoria; Newport for Portsmouth, Aug. 2s. Vicksburg. exlph: Montank, Aug. 29, Yosemite: Pensacola, Aug.

Review at Jacksonville's Camp. JACESONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 29.-At the brigade review of the First Brigade to-night in honor of the commissioners from New Jersey, ten-dered by Gen. Burt, Gen. Spencer acted as re-viewing officer. As the Second New Jersey was short nearly three companies they did not make as good an appearance as they usually do,

STERNBERG AND THE RED CROSS. BLACK AT CAMP THOMAS. The Surgeon-General Explains His Attitude

Toward the Organization. WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.-This statement in regard to the attitude of the Medical Departent of the army toward the National Red Cross Society was made by Surgeon-General

Sternberg to-day: "Owing to the pressure of my official duties have not heretofore felt justified in taking the time to make an explanation with refersnce to my attitude toward the American Na tional Red Cross.

"It has been repeatedly charged in the newspapers that I am hostile to this organization and have refused to accept its assistance in the care of our sick and wounded soldiers, and that as a result of this refusal there has been unnecessary suffering.
"These charges are without foundation, ex-

cept in so far as I have objected to the sending of female nurses with troops in the field engaged in active operations. We have a Red Cross Hospital Corps in the army of enlisted men, whose duty it is to render first aid to the wounded upon the field of battle and to care for the sick in our division field hospitals, and I have been of the opinion that female nurses would be an incumbrance to troops during active operations, but so soon as serious sick nesses developed in our camps and it became necessary to treat typhoid fever cases in our field hospitals, I gindly accepted the services of trained female nurses for the division field hospital, and in our general hospitals we have employed them from the first. The general hospital, and in our general hospitals we have employed them from the first. The general testimony from the surgeons in charge of these hospitals has been that their services have been of great value. Very many of these trained nurses have been obtained through the kind assistance of the Red Cross Society for Maintenance of Trained Nurses. Auxiliary No. 3, and I desire to express my high appreciation of the valuable services rendered to the Medical Department of the army by this organization.

Medical Department of the Medical Department

of Philadelphia to the President and referred to me for remark.

"May 5, 1888; Respectfully returned to the Adjutant-General of the Army. The plan proposed for the organization of a relief association appears to have been well considered, and the object in view will commend itself, to every partfolic citizen. But it is a question whether the President should give special privileges to any particular organization. Other prominent individuals in distant parts of the country may be organizing for the same purpose. One such proposition has come to me from Chicago. While I approve in a general way of organizations for the relief work proposed, it appears to me that it will be best not to give in advance exclusive privileges to any particular organization. In case of need, assistance should be accepted from any organization prepared to give it.

iar organization. In case of need, assistance should be accepted from any organization prepared to give it.

"This has been my guiding principle throughout—that relief when needed should be promptly accepted without reference to the source from which it comes. The relief afforded by the National Red Cross at Siboney was promptly accepted by the surgeons on the spot, but it is evident that it was entirely inadequate to meet the emergency.

"A committee of the American National Red Cross Association called upon me in my office in Washington some time in advance of the landing of our troops in Santingo, making an offer of assistance. I received them most courteously and advised them to use their resources in fitting up a hospital ship, telling them that a hospital ship, was now being fitted up for the use of the Medical Department, but it was not at all improbable that an emergency would arise which would overtax our resources, and that in such an event a hospital ship, property equipped, having or board a sorm of declars and market was would be a most

We greatly appreciate your courtesy to us and feel most grateful to have been permitted to serve you in any way."

RED CROSS TO AID THE CUBANS. A Steamer Will Start with 1,000 Tons o Supplies on Thursday.

At the request of Clara Barton, contained in a cable despatch received from her yesterday from Hayana, the Central Cuban Relief Committee chartered a steamer, which will be used evelusively for delivering to the starving Cubans provisions and clothing. The steamer selected for the work was the Mallory line vessel City of San Antonio. The San Antonio is very like the State of Texas, which was Miss Barton's vessel at Santiago, and which arrived here about a month ago. The San Antonio was chartered yesterday for two months, and is expected to start for Cuba on Thursday. She will carry probably 1.000 tons of supplies, consisting of food, clothing and delicacies. While it has not been definitely determined as to just what port the San Antonio will first proceed, it is presumed it will be Havana. Miss Earton has a large quantity of supplies which, according to a despatch received from her a few days ago, are not needed there. These will probably be loaded on the San Antonio and taken to other towns. The plan as announced by the committee yesterday will be to touch at nearly all Cuban ports, giving special attention first to those on the north shore. These towns have had no relief since the outbreak of the war, and the distress in them is supposed to be very great. From the fact that Miss Barton cabled immediately for the stemmer upon her return to Havana from Matanzas, it was presumed by the committee that more or less distress had been found there. Matanzas will be one of the first towns the San Antonio will stop at. Most of the supplies that are to be sent on the vessel will have to be bought, but the Cuban Hellet Committee was confident resterday that all would be on board by Thursday.

The eastern part of Cuba will, it is expected, have been relieved to some extent before the San Antonio teaches there. The schooner Mary F. Morse was at the inst accounts loading with supplies at Santiago, and will start probably for the relief of towns in that part of the island within a day or two. The San Antonio will be in charge of Chaplain Youks, who was in command of the brate of Texas when she entered Santiago.

The fied Cross Society received yesterday an urgent appeal for funds and food supplies to establish a dictary kitchen at Camp Hobson, near Atlanta. There are 2.000 men there and forty of them are in the bospital. The request for supplies can foom hiss Junia Mchiniey, a nicee of the President and First Vice-President and honorary State Regen which arrived here about a month ago San Antonio was chartered yesterday for two months, and is expected to start for Cuba on

Columbia Unive sity Auxiliary No. 6, through Mrs. Murror Smith Miss Sarah Schermerhorn. D. O. Sintham.

THE GOVERNOR VISITS CHATTANOOGA ON HIS INSPECTION TRIP.

York Regiments—Men Expect to Be Sent Home at Once—Gen. Breckinridge Sends for More Nurses and Physicians. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 29.-Gov. Black rrived here to-night from Washington. He will spend the night in the city and leave in the morning early for Camp Thomas, where he goes to inspect the conditions of the different New York regiments. His arrival at the camp in the morning will be a welcome one. The men say he is the Moses that has come to lead the children of New York out of the wilderness. It is understood at Camp Thomas that Gov. Black has arranged to have all New York regiments sent home to be mustered out.

The First Army Corps has now moved from

Camp Thomas and is divided up, one part at Knoxville, Tenn., the other at Lexington, Ky. The last regiment of this corps, the First Pennsylvania, left early this morning. The Second Ohio left for Knoxville last night, and the Foureenth Minnesota left early yesterday morning. Officers are at Anniston to-day laying out the samp there. Col. Grigsby and his regiment of rough riders will not stay in the service of Uncle Sam, as they would like. This morning an order was received from Washington by Gen. Breckinridge saying that the Grigsby Cavairy would be mustered out at the earliest possible moment. This was a stunner to Col. Grigaby and his officers. They had not been expecting such an order—in fact, were positive that they would be allowed to remain in the service and got of Havans to be a nart of the army of occupation. Col. Grigaby returned from Washington last Saturday, where be went to use his influence in having the regiment kept in the service. When he returned he was all smiles and felt positive that he would not be mustered out. In fact, he was assured by the Secretary of War that if any regiment of cavairy was allowed to remain in the service it would be his.

The orders received up to noon to-day do not designate the place where the regiment will be mustered out, but this information is expected soon. It is not thought that the mustering out will be done here. Col. Grigaby was preparing to start on Thursday on a practice march to Dayton, Tenn. Cavairy would be mustered out at the earliest

to start on Thursday on a practice march to bayton, Tenn.

The condition of affairs here is becoming worse. That is the opinion of Gen. Breckin-ridge. He has telegraphed for 200 nurses and forty surgeons. They are arriving every day. About forty women of Chattanooga go to the park each day and are assisting in the nursing of the sick.

BOYNTON'S SPECIAL REPORT. It Is Reported That It Declares Chicks-

mauga Management Satisfactory. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 29.-The report of Brig.-Gen. H. V. Boynton on existing conditions at Camp George H. Thomas was completed to-day and forwarded through the mail to-night to Secretary Alger. Gen. Boynton deelined to give out his report, which was completed early this morning. He says it must go to the War Department before he can publish it. It is openly asserted at the headquarters of Gen. Breckinridge that Gen. Boynton's report is biased.

Last Saturday afternoon Gen. Breckingler received a message from the War Department asking that Gen. Boynton be put at work at

War requested him to make.

TO HELP STRANDED SOLDIERS.

Trade and Transportation Board Decides to Remove One Source of Hardship.

A number of citizens, most of whom are members of the Board of Trade and Transportation, met at 203 Broadway yesterda afternoon to take some steps to supply the temporary wants of the out-of-town soldiers who arrive in this city from Camp Wikoff, friendless and without money. Many complaints have been made on this score. The men who are able to travel get furloughs and transportation to this city, with instructions to go to the Army Building upon their arrival and there obtain transportation to their homes and rations. The majority of them fail to leave Camp Wikoff until the afternoon. Before their arrival here the Army Building is closed. The men, many of whom have just quit the hospital, have to seek food and a night's shelter from strangers. It is proposed that hereafter

pital, have to seek food and a night's shelter from strangers. It is proposed that hereafter such men receive proper care.

W. L. Parsons, the Vice-President of the Board of Trads and Transportation, was made Chairman of yesterday's meeting, and S. H. Mildenberg Secretary. A number of young men are wanted to volunteer their services to help along the work. The volunteers are to help along the work. The volunteers are to help along the more their services to help along the work. The volunteers are to help along the work are intemporary need. They will take them to loading bouses and feed them if they are in want. The necessary money, it is hoped, will be subscribed by patriotic citizens.

Zens.

Over \$200 was subscribed yesterday and turned over to Darwin H. James, who was elected Treasurer. Subscriptions may be sent to Mr. James at 203 Brondway, who is the President of the Board of Trade and Trans-President of the Board of Transcription.

The work will begin at once. Secretary Mildenberg went to Camp Wikoff ye iterday afternoon to urge upon Geg. Wheeler the necessity of having the men who get furioughs leave camp on early trains, so that they may reach the Army Building before it closes.

FLED WHEN DEWEY WAS COMING.

Arrival of a Blue-Nose Ship That Left Manila the Day of the Naval Fight. The Nova Section ship Celeste Burrill, which sailed from Manila on April 30, the day Dewey

destroyed the Spanish squadron, arrived yesterday, and Capt. Trefry learned for the first ime how the battle he had just missed seeing turned out. He says he broke the record loading his ship, fearing that he might not be able ing his ship, fearing that he might not be able to get out if there should be a blockade. He stowed about 10/10 bules of hemp in ten days. He heard that the Yankee squadron was coming, and saw the Spanish reasels strip for action. He also heard that the Europeans in the city intended to take refuge on the shipping in the harbor, and as he had only enough food for his veyage, and as flour was \$24 a barrel, he decided to get out to avoid more boarders than he might be able to feed.

At St. Helena he heard that the war was still on, but nobody knew who had won at Mania. Just after he got into port the skipper received a letter from another British skipper whose ship was in kindle harbor when lewey attacked teining all about the victory. Capt. Trefry thinks the United Stutes ought to hold at least the island of Luzon.

The transport San Marcos, which arrived here from Key West on Sunday with two companies of complaining Texan volunteers, sailed yesterday for Montauk Point by way of the Sound. Capt. Abner H. Merrill of Battery B. First Artillery. U.S. A., in military command of the ship, refused to say anything to reporters about the charge made by the volunteers that he had cursed and otherwise abused them. The Captain visited the Army building and had a talk over the long-distance telephone with an efficial of the War Department.

CAPALRY RECRUITS TO MONTAUK.

Varying Opinions on Southern Camp Conditions by Two Captains and a Sergeant. The Third Squadron of the First United States Cavalry, which left Lakeland, Fla., last Wednesday to go to Camp Wikoff, at Montauk Point, arrived in Jersey City at 2:30 A. M. yesterday. Capt. F. K. Ward was in command. There were 450 men and a trainload of horses and baggage. With few exceptions the men were in good condition. This squadron, which consists of Troops F. H. L and M. was composed for the most part of recruits. It was left behind to take care of the 1,300 horse of the regiment when the other troopers went to Santiago. Ten of them died at Lakeland. Sergt. S. H. Marshall, drill instructor, said that the sickly condition of the soldiers was due, to a great extent, to their own careless ness. The climate, he said, produced a tired feeling, and the men became languid and

"The climate is such " said Saret Marshall "that it induces laziness. The natives down there are indolent and seem incapable of exerting any great amount of energy. They move slowly and seemed possessed of a perpetual tired feeling. That infected the solders, and they soon got into the same habit. At the first touch of illness they laid right down and made no effort to fight it. The doctor toid us that vigorous exercise was the peat thing to knock it out of our system. I had a slight touch of the fever, but I worked it off. I used to get up early every morning and chop weed until I was dripping with perspiration. The result was that I could eat heartily and I soon got rid of the fever. These of us who took plenty of exercise escaped being very sick.

Capt. George Hazel of Troop H expressed a hope that an investigation would be made.

"It is needed," he said. "They have been neglecting the soldiers too long. For twenty years they have not been treated as they should be treated. An investigation may have the effect of improving our condition."

Capt. Ward was reticent. All he would say was that the same unfavorable conditions seemed to exist at all the camps, and he thinks that the bunder was not in the selection of the sites, but must be looked for elsewhere.

When the train started from Lakeland a hospital car containing twenty-one fever patients was attached to it. Their condition became so bad that when the train startied at Washington on Sunday the gick men were taken to the hospitals there. Private Thomas Middleton of Troop H. who was prostrated with malarial four fidelity. there are indolent and seem incapable of ex-

bad that when the train arrived at Washington on Sunday the sick men were taken to the hospitals there. Private Thomas Middleton of Troop H, who was prestrated with malarial fever, died in Washington. The journey from Lakeland was very tedious, as it was nece sary to sidetrack the train frequently in order to let the regular trains pass. A halt of twenty-four hours was made at Spencer, N. C., for the purpose of exercising the horses. The men suffered little from the change of climate as they got further north. None of them was previded with any heavy clothing. At the time the train arrived in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's Bay street yards in Jersey City the atmosphere was quite chilly, and some of the men who left the cars to stretch themselves soon hurrled back. About 7 A. M, they were sent off to Long Island City to be taken to Montauk Point.

Private Thomas of the recruits was in trops.

tauk Foint.

Fivate Thomas of the recruits was in irons. He was said to have killed another soldier named Deans just before the command left Lakeland. Fla. As there was not time to try him by court-martial there, he will be arraigned at Montauk Point. The officers refused to give any of the details of the murder for publication.

FIRST NEW YORK'S TRIP TO HAWAIL The Men Supplied with Tainted Meat

Until Complaint Was Made. MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 29.-About on hundred letters were received from the members of Company I. First New York Volunteer Regiment, to-day from Honolulu. The letters contain the information that the food on the transport Charles Nelson was very poor and that the men were seasick, almost to a man. Harrison Bullock of Company C of the Albany Battalion became insane on the trip and jumped overboard. He was finally rescued. but Charles Hill, a seaman and a native of Scot land, was drowned. A letter from Lieut. Deeker of Company I says:

"Thursday night the men complained to their Captains that tainted meat was being served to them at their mess. The matter was investigated by Dr. Ashley and found to be true, and immediately after his condemnation of it, his orders for several carcasses of beef to be thrown overboard were obeyed. As each piece went over the men cheered heartily, and now the doctor is more popular than ever on board for his action. The result has been that meat of a better quality is being served. We arrived at Honolulu Aug. 14. The population turned out en masse to greet us and give us as cordial a welcome as they could on so short a notice. One mile out we were met and escorted in by a tugboat containing all the people it could carry, among them being a number of the fairer sex, who waved hand-kerchiefs and cheered enthusiastically for their garrison troops. Some distance out from the wharf about fifty Kanaka bors came out to meet us, and it was wonderfully amusing to see them dive for pieces of money which the soldiers threw from the boat. These boys are magnificent swimmers and their power of endurance for remaining in water for long periods is remarkable." their Captains that tainted meat was being endurance for remaining in water for long

TO BE MUSTERED OUT.

Nine Regiments, Including the Sixty-fifth

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 .- The Adjutant-General to-day announced the following additions to the list of volunteer regiments to be mus-

tered out Fighth Massachusetts Infantry, 48 officers and 800 enlisted men, from Middletown, Pa., to South Framingham, Mass.

Seventh Illinois Infantry, 50 officers and 1,263 enlisted men, from Middletown, Pa., to Spring-field, Il. reid, Ill.

First Illinois Infantry, 50 officers and 1,272
enlisted men, from Lexington, Ky., to Springfield, Ill.

Fifth Illinois Infantry, 47 officers and 1,234
enlisted men, from Lexington, Ky., to Springfield, Ill.

Sixty-fifth New York, 50 officers and 1,266
enlisted men, from Camp Alggr to Buffalo.

Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, 46
officers and #62 men, to Chickamauga.

Fourth Texas Infantry, 43 officers and 1,240
mgn, to Austin, Tex.

men. to Austin, Tex.

Fifth Ohio Infantry, 50 officers and 1,290
men, Fernandina, Fia., to Columbus, O.

First Wisconsin Infantry, 50 officers and
1,265 men. Jacksonville, Fla., to Camp Douglas, Wis.

WON'T SEND THEM HOME. Quarter masters Have No Transportation for Sick Soldiers Without Furloughs.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.—The Quartermas ter's Department, U. S. A., in this city refuses to provide transportation for convalescent soldiers discharged from the hospitals where they are not in possession of furlough papers. Their failure to have furloughs is due to neg Their failure to have furioughs is due to neglect or ignorance, they say, of the officers of volunteers. The State and city authorities must look after them. One man, Jonathan Hanson, Company E, Sixty-fifth New York, is without a furiough, and is afraid to go kome for fear of being arrested as a despiter. The other volunteers are all from Pennsylvania, and the local authorities will have to transport

and the local authorities will have to transport them.

After three days' delay, the army Quarter-master's office sent three members of the Sev-enth Chio Volunteers to Chilliothe to-day. They had their furloughs with them.

Government Fails to Sell the Adula. SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 29.-The effort of the Adula, captured as a war prize in Guantanamo several weeks ago, resulted in a failure to-day The upset price fixed by the Covernment was \$55,000, and when put up at public outery today no one would bid that amount. The auctioneer announced that private bids would be received. The Adula is an English steamer, formerly the property of the Atlas Steamship

Bridgeton, N. J., Watermelons for the

Twenty-fifth Regulars. BRIDGETON, N. J., Aug. 20.-Bridgeton people will to-morrow send 400 watermelens and a to morrow send and waterments and a lot of other fruit to the Twenty-fifth Infantry, U. S. A., now eneamped at Montauk. Chaplain T. G. Stewart of that regiment, who will have charge of the distribution of the fruit, is a native of this place.

Fruit for the Sick Soldiers. The members of Grace Methodist Episcopal

Church, Brooklyn, will meet to-night in the church for the purpose of contributing baskets of fruit and deligacies of various kinds for the sick soldiers in Fort Hamilton. This is in ac-cordance with a request made to the congrega-tion on Sunday by the pastor, the Rev. W.L. Davisco, who made a visit to Fort Hamilton

ROYAL **Baking Powder** Absolutely Pure



We want to get in touch with the man who is not satisfied with everything he ever bought here. If we can, he can "touch us" for anything we owe him.

How can we make wrongs right if you don't report them? Clothes, shoes, hats or furnishings for man or boy.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway. Prince and Broadway. Thirty-second and Broadway.

Kennedy Cortlandt orice: loss to be sure, but

At \$1.98, Russets, hand welt all sizes, worth 83 00. Owfords, \$3,29 pair.

of Russet, Enamel and Patent Leather, sold elsewhere at \$6.00.

118 NASSAU

FLINTS FINE FURNITURE SPECIAL COSTUMERS

(in all woods) \$1.00. 45 WEST 23D STREET.

Cygolf Shoe, \$3.50 The

SANTIAGO SANITARY REPORT.

Fever Cases Decreasing-Sixteen Deaths in Two Days, None from Yellow Fever. Washington, Aug. 29.-This sanitary report ras made to the War Department to-day: SANTIAGO DE CUBA, via Hayti, Aug. 29.

To Adjutant-General, Washington : Aug. 28-Total sick, 380; total fever, 323; new cases fever, 9; returned to duty, 97. Deaths-John H. Miroski, private, Company M. First Infantry, malarial fever, tertian intermittent; Charles Bender, private, Company K. mittent; Charles Bender, private, Company K,
First Artillery, pernicious malarial fever and
acute diarrhœa; Irwin Whithon, private, Troop
G. Tenth Cavalry, typhoid fever; Frank S,
Abel, private, Company D, Eighth Olio, typhoid
fever; James C, Ring, private, Cempany C,
Second Massachusetts, chronic diarrhœa; C,
Second Massachusetts, chronic diarrhœa; James A, Dairs, private, Company F, Twelfth
Infantry, chronic dysentery; Richard Martin,
private, Company G, Seventy-first New York
Volunteers, malarial fever entero-colitis,

"Lawrow, Commanding."
This cable message was received to-nicht:

This cable message was received to-night:
"Santiago be Cuba, vin Hayti, Aug. 20, 1898,
Admiant-General, Washington." Adminited General, Washington, Total sick, 378; fever, 311; new cases fever, 6: returned to duty, 2. Deaths—George P. Holloway, private, Company E. Seventh Infantry, malarial fever and dysentery; lieury Burty, malarial fever and dysentery; lieury Burty. try, malarial fever and dysentery. Heavy Berberick, private, Company G, Fourth Intaptry, jaundice; H, R. Doliver, private, Company H, Second United States Volunteer Infantry, cerebral concession due to alecholism; William Hamilton, Company F, Twenty-fourth Infantry, inflammation of the liver; Cam Hughes, Corporal, Company C, Tweetty-fourth infantry, rellow fever; John O'Brien, Company G, First Volunteers, typhoid Gever; Charles Thome, private, Company B, Sixth Infantry, penaldous malarial fever and acute diarrhers; George Briggs, private, Company I, Thirty-fourth Highigan, palmonary tuberculosis; Thomas A Castel, Corporal, Company H, Ninth Massachusetts, pernicious may berculosis; Thomas A. Castoi, Corporal, Com-pany H. Ninth Massachusolis, pernicious ma-larial fever. Lawron, Commanding."

REVENUE CUTTERS IN THE WAR.

mander Todd Commends the Work Done by Capt. Munger of the Manuing. WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.-The good work done during the war by the revenue cutters is again recognized by a letter written to the Secretary of the Navy by Commander Todd of the gunboat Wilmington, in which Capt, Munger of the cutter Manning is highly commended for the

part taken in the blockade duty by his vessel. letter follows: "OFF ISLE OF PINES, CUBA, Aug. 27. "Sin: 1. It gives me much pleasure to commend to the favorable consideration of the department the commanding officer of the revenue cutter Manning, who has been under my command on blockade duty on the south coast for the past few weeks. He has always been on the alert in the performance of duties

been en the alert in the performance of duties assigned him; his vessel was ever ready, and he displayed his qualities in the performance of all duties assigned him from time to time.

"2. I was associated with the Manning during the period of hostilities in the northern blockade, and the high opinion I then formed of the efficiency of the Manning has been more than borne out by the service on the south blockade, which I had the honor to direct. The loyal assistance given by Capt. Munger, under all the varying gircumstances of service around the island of Cuba, places him in the first rank of those temporarily assigned to the regular "3. I take great pleasure in calling the atten-tion of the department to the highly meritori-ous services of this officer. Very respectfully, "C. C. Tond, Commander, U. S. N. "The Secretary of the Navy, kavy Department, Washington, D. C."

PROPOSED CAMP FOR TROOPS.

The People of Atlanta Offer the Exposition Grounds and Buildings. WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 .- The good people of Atlanta, or that portion of them controlling the site and buildings of the Atlanta Exposition, acting through Representatives Livingston and Barrett and ex-Speretary Hoke Smith, today offered to the War Department the use of day offered to the War Department the use of the property for quarters for troops. The build-ings, which they said are in good condition, will accommodate from 10,000 to 15,000 troops. There is an abundance of water on the grounds, including a ministure lake of twenty acres, and the site, the old Jockey and Driving Club, grounds, is healthful and well drained. Repre-sentative Bartlett also offered camp sites at Brunswick and Macon if they were desired, Adjt.-Gen. Carbin said that an inspection of the Atlanta property would be ordered to de-termine its availability and desirability.

Three Boston Soldiers Buried. Boston, Aug. 20.-After lying in state at the east armory for thirty-six hours, where they were viewed by at least 25,000 people, the bodies of Major Grady, Corporal Lane and Pribodies of Major Grady, Corporal Lane and Fristate Carr of the Ninth Massachusetts were taken to the Cathedral of the Holy Cross at 1830 this morning. The remains were escorted by the First Battalion of the Fifth Massachusetts and by the First Corps of cadets. After the celebration of mass at the cathedral the remains were taken to Holy Cross Cemerary in Malden. In the procession were tox Wolvick, Mayor Quincy and other State and city officials.

Gunner Smith of the Iowa Assaulted.

Gunner John Smith of the battleship Iowa was on his way to the many yard early resterday morning when he was assaulted by Alexander McKelvey, a saloon keeper, of 237 Sands street. McKelvey struck Smith on the lead with a couplestone, inflicting a sovere scale wound. When arranged before Manstrale Eristow resteriny McKelvey said he struck ismith because the latter had insuited his wife, McKelvey was admitted to ball. Smith is in the Naval Hospital.

Nahant Back at League Island.

PHILADELPHIA. Aug. 29,-The monitor Na-hant arrived at League Is and Navy Yard today from New York harbor, she was towed into Delaware Break water by the auxiliary gruner Yosemite. The naval reserves who manned the Nahant went back to New York into afternoon. The monitor will be dismunited and consigned to her old resting place in the mod of the channel back of the leand. All the old monitors of the rebellion will be brought back here one by one.